

The Hartford Republican.

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXII.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1910.

No. 33

VOTERS ARE UNINFORMED

Nevertheless They Are Called to Settle Questions.

Shipsubsidies Continue to Occupy Attention in Congress—Will Build Great Battleship.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and everybody's business is the government of the United States. Most men have enough to do with the government of their families, sometimes assisted by recalcitrant wives and children, but if they are public-spirited, they may turn their attention to village or county affairs, and even know something about the affairs of their state, whether it be Texas or Rhode Island. But when it comes to national and international affairs, not one voter in ten is or tries to be well informed. Nevertheless, this voter has his say in the most delicate, multifarious and momentous of national and international affairs. It is a wonderful system, without having much system about it, and one wonders how long it will last, or what will be the result of the evolution in popular government.

There is a continuous discussion in Congress with reference to ship subsidies. The American carrying trade sixty years ago covered all seas, and the Stars and Stripes could be seen in every port in the world. The flag at present is confined exclusively to our interior and coast trade. Two years ago when our battle-ships circumnavigated the globe, they were supplied with provisions and coal by foreign vessels. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie Shaw has recently made the startling announcement that Japan is determined to rule the Pacific or tinge its waves with blood and he has added to this statement details as to how Japan can do it. He says that we hired twenty-seven foreign ships to carry supplies for around the world battle-ships, and that one hostile shot from any country that owns a cannon would, under international law have sent every one of these twenty-seven ships home, for no country can afford to have its flag involved in our quarrels. He further stated that in 1909 the War Department hired over forty foreign ships to do its work, and that we are sending food to the soldiers in the Philippine Islands in Japanese ships. He stated further that Japan can put two hundred thousand soldiers in Hawaii in thirty days without firing a shot, and that it would take us two years to put one hundred thousand there. The ex-Secretary of the Treasury has a happy faculty of graphic statement and illustration, and his combination of arithmetic and rhetoric a vivid, impressive and true picture. For better or worse, we have become a first-class power and a part of the international system. This has been brought about through our Hawaii and our Philippines. The secure insularity once afforded us by the two great oceans is no longer ours. We must be able to defend our frontiers, Hawaii in mid-Pacific and the Philippines in Asiatic waters. We cannot do this without soldiers and ships, not only war-ships, but colliers and commissary ships. How are we to get sailors and ships when, owing to our tariff, other nations can build ships and employ sailors for half the price that we must pay. As Mr. Shaw says, "These are not state secrets. Everybody knows them except voters. We are building battle-ships, and this is well, but battle-ships without colliers and transports are absolutely worthless. In case of war we could not get our Atlantic fleet to San Francisco. No vessel in the fleet can carry enough coal to take it there. We have no colliers, and could then hire none." Ex-Secretary Shaw further stated that if every powder-mill in the United States was to make powder twenty-four hours per day for thirty days, the product would last our present Navy only two hours.

President Taft is advocating a naval program calling for the building of two immense battleships of the 25 thousand ton class each year until

the Panama Canal shall be finished. This means ten battleships of the heaviest tonnage and guns. He desired to carry out the Roosevelt "Big Stick" policy under the impression that the best safeguard against war is to be fully armed for it. The Panama Canal, it is calculated, will be completed in 1905, and it is urged that after its completion the naval program can be reduced, for then instead of sending fleets around Cape Horn for the protection of our Pacific border, they can be sent through the Canal and located at several depots of our own en route. It is thought that Congress will make an appropriation for the two ships a year program.

New Machine Gun.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The army has just adopted a new type of machine gun which has some remarkable points of advantage over the existing guns. The new weapon is so small it can be carried by a man or two with full equipment of rams and ammunition. Moreover, it has the important advantage that it can be fired from the shoulder, and consequently is much less subject to attack and capture by the enemy.

The ammunition is carried on steel strips and the new gun is said to be free from the danger of choking, while the barrels are carried in duplicate and can be almost instantly changed when they become heated from rapid firing.

TOBACCO IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Despite Enormous Home Production This Country Buys Abroad Almost as Much as it Sells.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The United States leads the world as an exporter of tobacco, and is the second leading market in the world for the imported article, according to statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Last year the United States supplied to the international markets \$41,000,000 in a total of approximately \$150,000,000 worth of tobacco and of manufacturers from the plant.

More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of tobacco and its products have passed through ports of the United States since 1890, the value of the exports in that period having aggregated \$646,000,000 and the imports into the United States \$386,000,000. These figures are exclusive of trade passing between this country and contiguous territories.

In 1909 alone cigars and other tobacco brought in from Porto Rico were valued at \$5,275,000. Shipments of tobacco to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico were valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

Second to the United States in exportation of tobacco last year was Cuba, which shipped \$31,500,000 worth; the Dutch East Indies ranked third with \$23,000,000 and the United Kingdom fourth with \$7,000,000.

Germany and the United States are the world's leading markets, the former importing \$55,000,000 worth last year and the United States \$30,000,000, of which \$26,000,000 was raw material.

The tobacco crop of the United States in 1908 was 718,000,000 pounds, valued at \$74,000,000. Revenue derived from domestic tobacco in 1908 was \$50,000,000. The total of duties collected on imported tobacco in 1909 were \$23,250,000.

Miner Seriously Hurt.

Charles Mulligan, an employee of the Central Coal and Iron Company, at McHenry, while engaged in loading a car in the mine was perhaps fatally injured yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, being caught by falling coal. He was seriously cut about the head and hurt internally. Dr. Smith was immediately called and gives no hope of the man's recovery. Mr. Mulligan has a wife and two children and came to McHenry four or five years ago.

Baptist Church.

Sunday Services. Sunday school 9:45, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., by the pastor. Morning theme "Saved to Serve," at the evening hour the subject, "Fools," which was announced for last Sunday night will be discussed. All will find a welcome at these services.

JUDGE GUFFY PASSES AWAY

Aged Jurist Dies at His Home in Morgantown.

Figured in Kentucky Politics for Fifty Years—Member of Many Parties.

Morgantown, Ky., Feb. 27.—Judge B. L. D. Guffy, one of the most prominent figures in Southwestern Kentucky for half a century, passed away at his home here this afternoon surrounded by his family.

Judge Guffy was born in Logan county, Ky., in 1833. When twenty years of age he moved to Hartford, where he studied law.

He was educated in the public schools and college at Glasgow. In 1857 he married Miss M. A. Monroe. He settled in Butler county in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Morgantown. He was appointed by President Lincoln as Assistant Marshal to take the census in 1860. He was also Police Judge of Morgantown in the same year.

In 1862 he was elected County Judge of Butler county as a Union-Democrat and in 1866 was re-elected as a Union man against the Democratic nominee. In 1868 he was an Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket.

In 1876 Judge Guffy became a Greenbacker, and ran for Congress on that ticket. He was again elected County Judge of Butler for two terms on the Greenback ticket, in 1878 and 1882.

In 1891 he was nominee for Attorney General of Kentucky on the People's Party ticket. He returned again to the Republican party in 1893 and in 1894 he defeated Judge Reeves, Democrat, to the Appellate bench. Before his term had expired he was promoted to Chief Justice. In 1903 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature.

Judge Guffy had been critically ill for several months from an attack of the grip and the infirmities of age. His wife is also seriously ill and her death is expected at any moment. Mrs. Guffy is 70 years old. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Guffy have never recovered from the shock they received last November when their son, Estill Guffy, was accidentally killed by a runaway team at Beaver Dam.

Judge Guffy leaves one son and six daughters. They are: Leander Guffy, postmaster at Hayti, Mo.; Mrs. S. J. Thompson, of Henderson; Mrs. J. B. Render, of Louisville; Mrs. Mabel Householder, of Toledo, O.; Mrs. Lily Campbell, Cairo, Ill., and Miss Cora Guffy, of Morgantown.

COOL SPRINGS.

March 2.—There are several sick in this community.

Mr. M. M. Tate went to Hartford, Saturday on business.

Mrs. Lula Miller and little daughter, and Mrs. Molly Hines and Mrs. Hernal were the guests to Mrs. Annie Ben-Ton Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cox are the proud parents of a fine girl.

Messrs. H. L. and Gilbert Hoskins were the guests of Mr. G. W. Benson Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Tate and Mr. Willie Stevens were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dennis Thursday evening.

Miss Marie Fogle spent Saturday with Corinne and Thelma Dennis.

Mr. Roy Fulton, to McHenry, visited his home from Friday until Sunday.

Messrs. C. C. and J. B. Dennis who have been sick are some better at this writing.

Mrs. Lizzie Bryant and daughter, Miss Daisy were the guests of Mrs. Norah Fulton Saturday evening.

Mr. E. Scott Owen to Hartford Thursday.

Mr. T. C. Dennis and Mr. M. M. Tate spent Friday night at Mr. S. A. Davenport's at Rochester.

Miss Calie Cox visited Mrs. Stella Hedger Sunday.

Miss Bessie Bryant spent last week with her cousin, Miss Anne Kennedy.

Mrs. Ellen Knight is right sick at this writing.

Mr. Archie Miller was the guest of Mr. Cypco Nanney Sunday night.

BIG FLOOD

OUT LOOK

Ohio River Promises to Go on Record Breaker.

Vast Tracts May be Submerged And Thousands of Dollars in Property Lost.

The highest water of the year is upon the towns along the Ohio, and the river is on a boom. Following the sudden fall of the river, which was of short duration, the water began to rapidly rise and has risen a number of feet in the past day or so at this point. The river can almost be seen climbing the bank and little of it remains uncovered. A rise of several feet will likely be added to the high stage by morning. The sudden rise has been caused by the melting snows in the mountains and the heavy rains from above. It is expected that before the crest is reached, the high stage will reach the flood mark. Many small towns along the swollen shores are partially flooded.

Flood warnings have been sent out from Washington that one of the greatest floods since 1884, when the river rose to 47.8 feet at Owensboro, is sweeping down the Ohio.

At Pittsburgh the flood has reached 22 feet with prospects of the river at this point going to 28 or 29 feet, causing great damage.

On the Allegheny and Monongahela watershed, great masses of ice and snow have been melted and washed down, all of which has added to the rapid rise.

The worst flood of the year at present exists in the Ohio Valley.

All river craft has been given careful attention on account of the rise, which brought a very swift current. Boats were made extra secure with ropes and lines.

The inhabitants of Louisville, living in the part of the city known as the Cut-off, which is directly under the levee, in the eastern part of the town, have procured ear wheels from the city railway and laid these heavy wheels on the floors of their houses to keep the high water from washing away the light cottages.

The suffering in Louisville will be felt by the poorer class, while in Cincinnati it will be the wholesale district that loses when the water rises out of its banks.

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FOR THE BUSY READER.

Telegrams from Congressman J. Campbell Cantrill, of the Seventh district, were received announcing that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in Congress.

Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county, New Jersey, has asked the State Supreme Court to compel the big beef companies to bring their minutes of directors' meetings within the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

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The Ohio River at Cincinnati fell ten inches in as many hours, thus removing all present danger of a flood in that section. A further rise is expected when the high waters from

the upper river reached there to-day or to-morrow, but with the present margin of safety the danger mark of fifty feet probably will not be reached.

Kentucky Will Send Soldiers to Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.—Kentucky will send three regiments of infantry with band and one field hospital to the National Guard maneuvers that are to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near here, next summer, according to information received from the War Department. The dates set for Kentucky's participation are September 12 to September 19. Six States altogether will be at the fort. Regulars to be in camp here are: Three troops of the Fifteenth cavalry from Fort Sheridan, one battery of the Fifth Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan, one battery of the Fifth Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan, ten companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry from Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, ten companies of the Tenth infantry now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, two companies of engineers, Company A, of the Signal Corps, and one-half of Company C, of the Hospital corps.

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All river craft has been given careful attention on account of the rise, which brought a very swift current. Boats were made extra secure with ropes and lines.

The inhabitants of Louisville, living in the part of the city known as the Cut-off, which is directly under the levee, in the eastern part of the town, have procured ear wheels from the city railway and laid these heavy wheels on the floors of their houses to keep the high water from washing away the light cottages.

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CRECELUS LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

**Victory is Won By Growers
in Court of Appeals.**

**Court Holds That Law Does Not
Violate State or Federal
Constitution.**

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 24.—In reversing the judgment of the Christian Circuit Court Thursday in the case of the commonwealth against Thomas Hodges and R. West the court of Appeals sustained the constitutionality of the amendment to the Crecelus pooling law, which prohibits the purchasing of a pooled crop and provides a penalty therefor.

Hodges and West were indicted for violation of the law, but the lower court sustained their demurrer to the indictment. In an extended opinion Court of Appeals upholds the law as being violative neither of the Federal nor State constitutions.

The court says the indictment against Hodges and West is sufficient and their demurrers thereto were improperly sustained.

This decision will be of far-reaching effect in the State, where numerous prosecutions have been brought under authority of this law.

The court affirmed in order of Wm. G. Court transferring the suit of L. O. Lemons, administrator, against the L. & N. railroad from the State to the Federal Court. The suit was for \$25,000 damages for the death of Lemons, a fireman, the action being brought under the employers' liability act.

Judgement of the Jefferson Court was affirmed in the case of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company against Joseph Blum. Robert Blum, an infant son of appellants was run over by a train and lost a leg, the jury assessing \$1,800 damages against the railroad.

Judgement of the Pulaski Court in case of John Kammerer against Commonwealth and reversed. Kammerer, a Constable, killed William Phelps, when the latter resisted arrest. He was given twenty-one years in the penitentiary which the court reversed on instructions. It says Kammerer was clearly entitled to a self-defense instruction.

The Magoffin Court was affirmed in case of Camillus Arnett against the Commonwealth. He was given twelve years for the murder of George Anderson.

Judgement of Christian Court was sustained in the case of the I. C. railroad against Mollie Postor. Appellee, a colored school teacher, obtained \$325 damages for failure of appellant's train to stop at Thompsonville for them after she had bought a ticket.

Judgement of the Marion Circuit Court was reversed in the case of the Commonwealth against Burks Springs Distilling Company. The lower court held the act of 1908 regulating the sale of liquor in local option territory by manufacturers invalid.

The court says the act is valid and an indictment against Appellee is sufficient and demur to it should not have been sustained.

Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break down. You can't over-tax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters, the matchless, tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain, for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction guaranteed, 50 cents at all druggists.

"Dad, Here's to You."

We happened in a home the other night and over the parlor door saw the legend worked in letters of red. "What is Home Without Mother?" across the room was another brief, "God Bless Our Home."

Now, what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg and wipes off the dew of the lawn with his boots, while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly handout for the butcher, the grocer, the milk man and the baker, and his pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour.

If there is a noise during the night dad is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs to find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks, but dad bought the socks in the first

place, and the needles and the yarn afterward. Mother does up the fruit; well, dad bought it all, and jars and sugar cost like the mischief.

Dad buys the chickens for the Sunday dinner, carves them himself and draws the neck from the ruins after every one else is served, "What is Home Without a Mother?" Yes, that is all right; but what is home without a father. Ten chances to one it's a boardinghouse, father is under a slab and the landlady is the widow. Dad, here's to you—you've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em—but you're all right, and we will miss you when you're gone.—Pensacola Review.

A Strange Duck Story.

The strangest accident recorded in local history occurred on Sunday, January 26, at Des Moines, Iowa, when Rhadamathus, a duck which took a prize at the recent Iowa poultry show, exploded into several hundred pieces, one of which struck Silas Perkins in the eye, destroying the sight.

The cause of explosion was the eating of yeast, which was placed in a pan upon the back porch and tempted his duckship, as he was taking a Sunday morning stroll.

Upon returning from church Mr. Perkins discovered his prize duck in a somewhat lousy condition. Tell-tale marks around the yeast pan gave him a clew. He was about to pick up the bird when this latter quacked and exploded with a loud report and Mr. Perkins ran into the house holding both hands over one eye. A surgeon was called who found that the eyeball had been penetrated by a fragment of flying duck and gave no hope of saving the eye.

WOULD INCREASE CIRCUIT CLERKS FEES.

Bill Passed by House of Representatives Last Week.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 26.—Representative R. E. Berry, of Owensboro, is behind a bill for the benefit of county court clerks, and, if passed, will increase their fees very materially in those counties whose roads are worked by taxation. The bill proposed by Representative Berry amends section 4,338, Kentucky statutes, by requiring an order entered of record by the county court clerk directing payment of all amounts paid out by the county treasurer on order of the road supervisors or road overseers before same shall be paid by the treasurer. The road supervisor pays out many very small sums in the conduct of his work and this bill, if it should become a law, would cause the county court clerks in those counties having in operation the road supervisors system to make as many orders as there are operate items in the annual report of the supervisor. It is estimated that this bill would increase the fees of county clerks in many counties of the state from \$500 to \$2,000 a year.

To cure LaGrippe and Colds in 24 hours take

QUICK'S Cold and LaGrippe Medicine (TABLETS)

If your druggist does not keep them send 25¢ to J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind., and get them post paid. Guaranteed

Some facts About Hypnotism.

"No competent exponent of hypnotism today believes that a person is inevitably obliged to execute all hypnotic commands given him," says H. Addison Bruce in the Woman's Home Companion for March. "And while some still cling to the idea that hypnotic crimes are possible, the consensus of scientific opinion is that no person who would not in his normal state perpetrate the crime suggested, would perpetrate it if hypnotized.

"It is equally certain, though, that under hypnotic influence people are liable to accuse themselves of crimes they have not committed. This is a real danger, which ought to be carefully guarded against in courts of justice.

"There is reason to believe that many 'police confessions' extorted from accused persons by the process of the so-called 'third degree' and afterward found to be untrue are made in a hypnotic state. The persistent questioning of the prisoner by the police, their pitiless insistence that he is guilty and knows he is guilty, may develop in him that peculiar hysterical condition in which, as has already been said, he may become spontaneously hypnotized by an unexpected noise or the sudden flashing of a light."

TAKEN FROM CIVIL WAR NOTE BOOK OF J. M. LEACH.

(Continued from last week.)

March 1.—General Price reviewed us for the last time in this state. He told us that he was going to take command of that army and then as soon as we could be spared, we should follow him that he did not expect to move on the enemy until we were with him. March 9th.—We again took up the line of march as some thought for Arkansas but after days of marching through rich though broken country, we reached Grand Gulf. This has been quite a handsome and business place, but last summer, butchers, cut throats landed here and burned every house in the place. The town was on a low land in the rear is a range of hills on which are now erected some batteries which will command the river. A little above town the bluff runs into the river, and on this we are placing three large guns, and a ditch is being dug for infantry, at the foot of the hill from one battery to the other.

March 20.—This morning, very early we heard a cannon at the gulf, two gun boats had run the gauntlet at Port Hudson and now was passing. We only had some field pieces, but they gave them the best they had. No loss on our side, on the side of the enemy not known. March 22.—I went to Port Gibson to church and heard a very good sermon. This is a very handsome town, four nice churches, a splendid courthouse with many handsome residences. I might have named before the pretty yards and gardens of the south, but this place is ahead of them all, or anything that I ever saw, all set in evergreens and gravel walks, also the young ladies are so handsome it makes me long for home and home scenes again. They give us good dinner while here and seemed to think they could not do enough for us. Today, March 27, is set apart by the President for Thanksgiving and praise. The brigade assembled at the place appointed, but most of us were too far off to hear any of the sermon but we could hear those ladies sing as only ladies of the south can sing.

March 30.—This evening our company was sent to Grand Gulf as a guard. About 10 o'clock at night three gun boats came down, our gun opened fire on them and they sent a well directed fire on us, but doing no damage, however, the fight lasted ten minutes. What damage to the boats are not known. On our side there was a sad accident by the bursting of a 20 pound parrot gun, killing two and wounding eight.

April 4, 1863.—The first and second regiments went on the west side of the river to meet some Federals that were lurking around in Louisiana. April 7, at daylight orders to have two days cooked rations in our haversacks and be ready to march. April 13.—There is a revival of religion going on in the fifth regiment, and a number have made professions and a number more anxiously inquiring the way of life. Quite a number were baptized today. April 5, the regiments that went over the river had a fight this morning, killed one, wounded one and captured four Federals and a number of negroes.

April 16.—The fifth regiment went over the river and released the 1st and 17th, five companies of our regiment went to the river to support the batteries. Some gun boats have passed Vicksburg. April 18.—We were released today and came back to the camp. The gun boats are 25 or 30 miles up the river. All of our brigade that were in Louisiana crossed on this side of the river last night, April 22.—Last night heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Vicksburg. Governor Royals made a speech to the troops and used all of his influence to passify them to their hard lot. General Bowen followed with a few sensible remarks, telling us as for him he expected to fight to the last or gain our independence. At the close he told us he received a dispatch that the gun-boats were coming and to return to quarters and wait for orders. The Second regiment was ordered out with some little firing in the evening between our batteries and the boats. April 29th.—The gun boats have been in our sight for several days and firing a shot occasionally. This morning at 8 o'clock seven boats made their appearance before our guns when a most terrific fight commenced and lasted five hours and ten minutes. They intended to silence our batteries in this they were mistaken and drove off some, only floating down the river four went back to hard times two of their boats were badly injured and is reported that they had sixty killed. Our loss was five killed and twenty wounded. Colonel Wade Chief of Artillery of the Missouri army was killed at ten o'clock

covering them with a rather thick paste made of lemon juice and prepared chalk or whiting, leaving it on for a few minutes and wiping it off with a soft cloth wrung out in warm water. The keys should then be polished with a very little sweat oil, applied with a soft duster, and rubbed off with a very soft cloth. Every trace of the oil should be polished away.

This is an operation requiring a little care and patience, as none of the paste should be allowed to drop in between the keys.

It will brighten a carpet wonderfully if, just before sweeping, dry salt is scattered over it, or if, after it has been swept, it is wiped over with a cloth or sponge wrung out in clean salt water. A cup full of coarse salt dissolved in a basin of water makes brine of the right strength.

The use of the salt gives the carpets, even old and rather worn ones, a fresher appearance, brightens the colors, and quite removes the dusty look which persists in gathering.

An occasional cut fall to the lot of the most careful, whether one be a housekeeper or a man who is "handy" with tools, and as it usually happens when one is in the midst of some small job, and persists in bleeding, it is frequently most annoying.

Of course, if the cut is serious, it should receive serious consideration but bleeding from a minor gash can be stopped instantly with a little coal oil. If one does not care for coal oil on the hands, a little very strong tea will usually do quite as well. As soon as the bleeding is checked, liquid court plaster should be applied.

Stained and splotchy knives are a source of keen mortification to many a housekeeper who has spent vain hours rubbing the blades with various polishing preparations. All of which might have been avoided had she rubbed the stain with a piece of raw potato, which would have caused them to disappear as though by magic.

Almost every girl and woman has had at some time the distressing experience of getting a pair of kid shoes—and so often a new pair—wet. The result, unless preventive measures are taken, is that they become so stiff and hard as to be most uncomfortable and unsightly.

Immediately after removing the wet shoes from the feet, they should be rubbed with soft cloth, and while they are still damp kerosene oil should be rubbed in with a flannel cloth, the treatment being repeated when the first application is nearly dry. Then place the shoes in a warm place—near a stove or fire—where they will dry gradually. Before wearing them again rub in a little more kerosene, and then apply a good kid polish in the usual manner. The shoes will then give no appearance of having ever been wet and will be perfectly comfortable.

MINE WORKERS

TO MEET MARCH 14.

**Every Union in The Country is
Expected to Send Delegates.**



Sloan's Liniment is the best remedy for sprains and bruises.

It quietes the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without hurting because it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly—relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. L. ROLAND, Bishop of Scranton, Pa. says:—"On the 7th of this present month, as I was leaving the building at noon for lunch, I slipped and fell, spraining my wrist. I returned in the afternoon, and at four o'clock I could not hold a pencil in my hand. I returned home later and purchased a bottle of

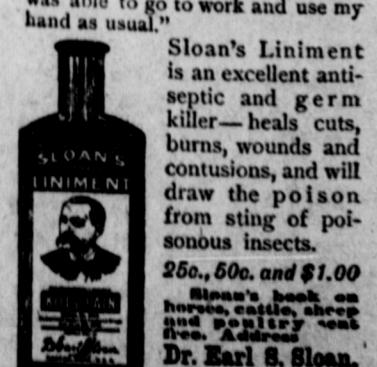
Sloan's Liniment

and used it five or six times before I went to bed, and the next day I was able to go to work and use my hand as usual."

Sloan's Liniment is an excellent anti-septic and germ killer—heals cuts, burns, wounds and contusions, and will draw the poison from sting of poisonous insects.

25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and fowls. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.



**THE GROUNDHOG
ON TO HIS JOB**

**Is Doing a Mighty Good Work in
Saving the 1910 Fruit
Crop For Us.**

Now take our advice and don't lambast the groundhog, because some rather unpleasant weather continues to hang on. Just make up your mind that if the illustrious weather prophet sees cause to keep the mercury down a little and bring some snow do not complain, but decide that under the circumstances the "snows" your choice.

Don't forget that Mr. G. H. is doing a mighty good thing by holding on to some cold weather, as it is guaranteeing a big fruit crop for 1910 by impeding the budding of the trees and thus preventing the buds from being killed by the early spring freezing which are practically sure to come. Yes, just say, "Go it, Mr. G. H., and have my approval in all that you see cause to do that will give us some big, juicy, peaches next summer."

COOPER SCHOOLHOUSE.

(Left over from last week.)

On the account of the inclement weather, farmers are on a stand still at present.

Mr. J. W. Cooper having filled the tobacco factory at Cromwell, has rented the G. W. Gordon factory and has received about thirty thousand pounds at that place.

Messrs. Joe and Lester Reid, of this place attended the entertainment at the close of the Taylor Mine school last Friday night.

Mr. C. W. Stevens, wife and daughter, Elizabeth, of Prentiss spent the day with Mr. J. P. Coleman last Sunday.

Mr. C. W. Stevens, wife and daughter, Elizabeth, of Prentiss spent the day last Sunday in this community.

Mr. Cecil Cooper, Beaver Dam, spent the night last Sunday night with Lester and J. E. Reid.

Mr. Esker Coleman and wife, Union visited in our community a few days last week.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

To Build the Roundhouse.

Cloverport, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis railroad has announced that a new roundhouse will be built at the machine shops here. Several of the machine shops, of this city, have been working in Louisville since the old roundhouse burned, and now they will get to return home soon. The shop men are working ten hours a day here now.

For Sprains

**Every Union in The Country is
Expected to Send Delegates.**

It Saved His Leg.

Rockport, Ky., Feb. 27. Miss Marie Terry, of Dexter, had for dinner Tuesday a chicken, and thereby recovered possession of a much prized diamond ring lost two years ago. The missing ring was found stowed away in the gizzard of the fowl. While gathering flowers the young woman lost the ring, and when the family moved to town they sold all but a few of their fowls, and these they killed, dressed and froze and packed in a barrel. When the gizzard of the last one a fat old hen, was opened the ring was found stowed therein. The hen had evidently swallowed the ring and was unable to digest it.

It Saved His Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg." "All thought I'd lose my leg." J. A. Swenson, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25¢ at all Druggists.

25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and fowls. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT - EDITOR

TELEPHONES.
Cumberland.....40.
Rough River.....22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Ben Johnson a candidate for re-election to the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourth Kentucky District, subject to the Democratic primary election to be held March 12, 1910.

It has been apparent that in the state of New York graft is not a modern discovery.

The inclination to make it hot for the cold storage outfit is becoming general throughout the country.

Some people are unkind enough to say that Senator Jeff Davis' logic is not equal to the power of his voice.

The present State Legislature has very much brightened the prospects for Republican success in Kentucky next year.

Following the announcement that Roosevelt would return home in June, Congress began preparing to adjourn in May.

Governor Hughes says he intends to retire from public life. Is this to be taken as an announcement of his candidacy for Vice-president?

If Mr. Beveridge should be the Republican nominee for re-election as United States Senator in Indiana, we doubt if he would relish the idea of those who should oppose him in the party caucuses becoming "independent party voters" when the contest comes on in the joint assembly.

The best way to reduce the postal deficit would be to reduce the amount paid to railroads for mail transportation, instead of taxing the weekly newspapers and weekly magazines for this purpose. The entire deficit could be made up by shaving the mail carrying contracts down to a fair basis.

We learn from press dispatches that during the present street car strike in the city of Philadelphia, innocent bystanders have been clubbed and killed and even ladies have not escaped the fury of the mobs, and that thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. Here is a fruitful field for the Washington Times correspondent who wrote up the night rider troubles in Kentucky. We venture the prediction that no such publicity will be given the Pennsylvania outrage by the aforesaid newspaper. It may be thought that the Times is waiting for the story to become two years old before using it, as it did in the Kentucky matter.

The famous Louisville Ripper Bill, which merely legislates a Republican out of office and provides for a Democratic City Attorney, was passed by the Kentucky Senate Wednesday in a rump session. Lieutenant Governor Cox having declared the Senate adjourned, the hour of adjournment having arrived, following many appeals from the chair and disgraceful tactics resorted to by those who were determined to pass this measure, regardless of the consequences. It remains to be seen whether the courts will uphold the illegal and unwarranted actions of the machine. It developed during the contest that the bill had never been printed by the public printer after coming from the House to the Senate, but had been printed by a private person for the purpose of hurrying it along. Senator Watkins remarked that he had desired to have the County Unit Bill printed at his own expense, but had considered that it would be illegal. The present legislature is doing more to help the Republicans carry Kentucky next year than they could possibly do themselves. Years ago the people of the State could be depended upon by the Democratic party to shut their eyes and pass over such conduct, but that day is gone and these machine manipulators, who so ruthlessly thwart the will of the people will realize it unless we are greatly mistaken.

The State Farmers' Institute held in the city of Frankfort last week was a success in so far as the program could make it. The subjects outlined for discussion were such as would be beneficial to farmers and were handled in an able manner by those assigned to that duty. However the meeting was poorly attended and was given very little recognition by the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county. The usual charg-

of politics being introduced into the institute was made by the daily press and by some members of the institute. However, it could not be charged up to the Republicans as the only fight which could effect the institute proper was between two Democrats, Mr. Newman and Mr. Vreeland, who are aspirants for the place of State Fair Secretary, which carries with it a salary of \$2,500 per year, besides considerable other patronage. Each contestant had Republican support, and the fight entered into the organization of the institute, especially effecting the selection of the Credentials committee and the adoption of the report of that committee. This will always be so, as long as the institute delegates select the members of the State Board of Agriculture and we are of the opinion that the law should be so changed as to remove this power from the institute, or better still separate the State Fair from the State Board of Agriculture. These institutes could and should be made of the highest benefit to the Kentucky farmers. It is here that advanced ideas, obtained after long research, are made common property among those who could not have the benefit of so much research. The present Commissioner of Agriculture has done very much to aid the farmers organization and to make the State Institution a success and yet he has not escaped unjust criticism from those who are uninformed and from those who delight in circulating slanderous reports for the purpose of gaining political advantage.

In attempting to reply to a suggestion which this paper made last week concerning the proposed indebtedness to be created by the present legislature, the Hartford Herald says:

"The Democrats have never charged anything against a Republican administration only what was justified by the facts. The masters mentioned being equitable, there will be no complaint from Democratic quarters. But how about that \$389,198.95 of the State's money which Gov. Wilson recklessly spent on soldiers for 'night rider' troubles. Ought not that be charged up to a Republican administration?"

Have the Democrats never charged anything against the Republican administration except what it created? The Herald ought or should know that when the present Republican administration came into power there was something like \$1,000,000 outstanding claims all of which were presented within the first three months of the new administration for payment. Besides the indebtedness which had been created for the new State Capitol. A State administration which does not have with it the legislative department is powerless to run the State in debt, except as it may abuse some instances powers already granted. If Gov. Wilson has exceeded authority granted him under the law, why not impeach him? You have the power at hand. It is well for you to remember that when governor Wilson was sworn in the troops had already been ordered out by Governor Beckham in the night rider troubles and a company was stationed at Hopkinsville. As to whether or not he has used more soldiers than were necessary we are unable to say. The writer does not believe in the use of State militia in any instance, except where the local authorities are absolutely unable to preserve order. We believe that lawlessness which existed in some places in Kentucky last year was largely exaggerated and that the Governor was doubtless deceived concerning the real conditions, and we further believe that the whole trouble which did exist might have been settled without the use of a single soldier and we believe further that the use of the soldiers did not prevent the loss of a life or the destruction of a dollars worth of property.

Tariff and Prices.
The Protective Tariff is not responsible for the existing high prices. More increases can be found outside of than inside of its schedules.

The Tariff has, in great many lines of American industry, under the stimulus of Protection, forced prices down.

Combines which force dealers of all kinds and sizes into price-fixing agreements or out of business are more or less responsible for high prices.

Whatever the causes, let us have them. If we, as a nation are too wasteful; if we are using up what we produce faster than we produce it, thus keeping the supply under the demand; if we are paying tribute to the greed for gold; whatever we are doing to cause hardship to any body of our people, let us know what it is, that the remedy may be applied.—Steuben (N. Y.) Courier.

Tariff and Cost of Living.

It will be found that a good many persons who are quick to say that the high cost of living is due to the new Tariff law are parties to an arrangement for the control of wholesale and retail prices. To attribute high cost of living to the Tariff has become a habit with some persons.

The new Tariff law reduced customs duties on many articles in common use. The reductions were generally on the necessities, while the increases were generally on the luxuries, such as champagne.

The Payne Tariff law provides lower duties on necessities in general use than did the Dingley law. And yet the cost of living has continued to rise. The Tariff does not explain the rise. It may be that removal of duty entirely would lower the price of certain articles, but the policy of this country is and long has been to raise revenue by means of the Tariff and to prevent foreign competition that could not be met in this country without lowering wages and the American standard of living.

Couriously enough the complaint now is against high prices, while the complaint back in the '90s was against low prices. Then the farmer was dissatisfied. Now the farmer is satisfied, while many city folk are complaining. Yet we are generally more prosperous in cities than we were back in the '90s. City folk complain of high prices, and yet Tacoma would not think of returning to conditions of 14 or 15 years ago.—Tacoma Ledger.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

We have only admiration for that class of our citizens which has been largely increased in the past few years known as the "Independent Voter." We believe that in most cases this class of our citizens act purely from patriotic motives. In some instances they are inspired by hope or reward. Of this there can be no doubt. Among the distinguished additions which the Republican party has received from the Democratic party in Kentucky in the past few years may be mentioned half a hundred who have been constant seekers for office in their new home and they have been very successful. Many of the most important Federal offices have been filled by ex-Democrats for a number of years and the State administration has provided for them most bountifully. But we are now told of a different class of independent voters and a new class designated

by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana as the "Independent Party Voter," which he explains in the following language:

"Thus gradually grows up the independent party voter—the man who belongs to the party, who believes in its general principles, but who will not, so far as his vote is concerned, permit the party name to be used for improper legislation or unfit candidates. Unconsciously to himself, he becomes a wiser partisan than the party manager himself. His attitude is a moral and mental party tonic that keeps the organization of political parties from degenerating into mere bands of brigands."

The "Independent party voter" can only mean one thing and that is minority rule. When a man becomes independent of his party, he should place himself outside of the party. We have only contempt for the so-called independent party voter. He can only describe himself as one who seeks to dictate and will not be bound by the opinions of others, or one who presumes to know more than all other men, or combination of men. This so-called independent party voter class when reduced to its last analysis is the same old story of the tail seeking to wag the dog. Governments under Republican form of government, platform pledges, parties can only exist by majority rule and the majority is more apt to be right than the minority. No party can exist and no party nomination would be worth the paper upon which the certificate was written unless the cohesiveness within the party itself. When a few men are allowed to bolt party caucuses, pledges and nominees one year and return to the crib with equal standing alongside those who have been faithful the next year, all party discipline will be a thing of the past.

Smallhous.
March 2.—B. L. Taylor of the firm of Barnard & Company, Hartford, is salesman at the big sale of Barnard & Kittinger, Smallhous, Ky.

Mr. Sam Bishop, of McHenry, Ky.; Love Bullock and wife, of Muhlenburg county; Mrs. C. T. S. Overton, Centertown, were at Smallhous Thursday. Mrs. Overton is visiting Mrs. Tom Godsey, Mrs. Alva Calloway and other friends.

Mr. Ed Lee Bullock met with a painful accident while trying to unchoker a gun. He was badly burned about his face and head. He was taken by his father to Madisonville for treatment. It is feared he will lose his eyesight.

A little child of Lenas and Stella Brown died at its home near Kirtley, Wednesday of pneumonia and was laid to rest Thursday a. m. in Equitable Cemetery.

Born Thursday Feb. 24, to Mrs. Rubie Brown, Smallhous, a nine lb. girl, Dr. Harrison of Livermore officiating.

Mr. N. D. Fulkerson, who has been quite ill of la grippe is about well again.

Messrs. Erkine Fulkerson and Willbur Faught went to Ceralvo last Monday.

Messrs. J. C. Drake and C. B. Ross went to Hartford Monday.

Herman Addington spent Tuesday night at Centertown.

Mrs. Jennie Ball accompanied her daughter to Centertown last Wednesday and returned Thursday. Miss Sophia will remain as the guest of her brother for a while to be near Dr. Chapman who will treat her for her cough.

Mrs. Mary Barnard who has been sick a few days is much better.

Mrs. Alonzo France has been sick for several weeks is about well again.

Mrs. Jim Kittinger is quite sick.

Mrs. Earl Davis and Miss Lorene Davis, Centertown were the guests of their cousin, Mrs. Flaudie Fulkerson recently.

Mrs. Charlie Sturgeon, of Evansville, was at Smallhous Saturday en route for home.

Mrs. Emory Schroeter and Little son, of Hartford, were the guests of her mother-in-law, on Schroeter Studio at Smallhous, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Elijah Bishop and Little daughter, Annie Marie Kimbly of near Lone Star Church were guests of her brother, Joe Bullock and family Saturday night.

Mesdames Will Bullock and L. B. Overton went to Madisonville Saturday to see their son and brother, Master Ed Lee Bullock who is there for treatment.

Rev. A. F. Gordon filled his regular appointment at Smallhous church Sunday p. m. He is holding a successful series of meetings at West Point Baptist Church.

Mr. L. B. Overhuls, Kirtley, was in our midst Sunday. He was a pleasant caller and dined with his uncle, Robert Hunter and family.

S. W. Bilbro, Matanzas, attended church here Saturday.

Mr. Ray Addington is on the sick list.

Green River is on a boom at this point and still it rains. We had a big rain Saturday night and Sunday.

Success to The Republican and its many readers.

Good Woman, Gone to Rest.

Mrs. J. D. Casebier died at her home near Central City, Ky., last Wednesday, after a week's illness of pneumonia. She was 68 years old at the time of her death and leaves an aged husband. She was an aunt of Prof. Halley Brown, of Hartford, and a sister of Mrs. Mary Nourse Townsend, widow of Judge J. C. Townsend. The Judge died many years ago and Mrs. Townsend passed away about 2 years ago. The remains of Mrs. Casebier were interred at the Rose cemetery near Central City, after funeral services conducted by Rev. J. T. Casebier. She had been a member of the Baptist Church many years and was an exceedingly good woman.

Wanted.
Smooth White Oak Logs 14 in. and up in diameter, 10 to 18 feet long. Delivered at truck any station. Address, M. W. BARNARD, Hartford, Ky. 304

Bald Knob.

March 1.—Health is not very good in this community. Those on the sick list are Mr. Marion Sandefur, Carmie Sandefur and Mrs. J. H. Torrence.

Rev. J. H. Embry went to Beaver Dam Friday.

Miss Harriett Sandefur left last Friday for St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor and little Sam Comill were the guests of Mrs. J. H. Torrence Monday afternoon.

Mr. Trip Taylor is on the sick list.

Mr. Elmer and Roscoe Embry spent Monday at Mr. J. H. Torrence's.

SMALLHOUSS.

March 2.—B. L. Taylor of the firm of Barnard & Company, Hartford, is salesman at the big sale of Barnard & Kittinger, Smallhous, Ky.

Mr. Sam Bishop, of McHenry, Ky.; Love Bullock and wife, of Muhlenburg county; Mrs. C. T. S. Overton, Centertown, were at Smallhous Thursday. Mrs. Overton is visiting Mrs. Tom Godsey, Mrs. Alva Calloway and other friends.

After Mr. Taft has finished his second term, I invite you to come to the United States to assist in electing a Democratic Free-Trade President.

A special dispatch printed in the Washington Times made that statement, and, whether correct or not, it probably represents Mr. Dickinson's thoughts on the subject. It would seem that a President whose election depended absolutely upon Protectionist support, and whose political future lies in that direction alone, might find some way to curb the Free-Trade propensities and expressions of members of his official family. Indeed, it would seem that the corrective should have been applied earlier in the game—at the time he was selecting members of the Cabinet.

Nullifying the State Constitution.

Recently the Lieutenant Governor

said that when the rules of the Senate

conflicted with the Constitution, the

Constitution was supreme.

The occasion was a demand for the

consideration of a county unit bill.

The liquor men and the liquor lobby

believed they had buried the county

unit where it could no longer disturb

the trade.

When Mr. Thomas, in exercise of

his constitutional privilege, called for

the measure there was an uproar.

Judge Burnham insisted that no set

of rules could set aside this provision

of the Constitution:

Section 46—Bills—Manner of passing—Failure of committee to report—Whenever a committee refuses or fails to report a bill submitted to it in a reasonable time, the same may be called up by any member, and considered in the same manner it would have been considered.

The President of the Senate, Mr. Cox, declared the Constitution su-

preme. The liquor advocates, who

should be known as the nullificationists,

took an appeal and reversed the

Chair, and last night in every saloon

and in every brothel in the State there

was rejoicing over the downfall of

the Constitution.

Not only has section 46 been nullified by an oligarchy in control of the

legislature, but year after year the

saloon in politics declares that

the Liquor Dealers' Trust is above

the Constitution and its representa-

tives are more loyal to that associa-

to you.—Evening Post.



Democrats in the Legislature have persistently nullified this mandatory section of the Constitution:

Section 61. The General Assembly shall by general law provide a means whereby the sense of the people of any county may be taken as to whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be

FAIR'S SATURDAY SPECIALS.

After taking stock we find in several lines we are too heavily loaded and in order to reduce our stock we are going to cut our prices on many articles. We want to make March a **BANNER MONTH**. Read carefully the articles and prices below and see if you cannot use them.

All Wool 10-4 Blankets, regular price \$4.50,	
Saturday.....	\$3.19
Best Quality Bed Comfort, former price \$1.25	
Saturday.....	98c
Men's All-Wool Pants, regular price \$1.50	
Saturday.....	\$1.19
Boys' Good School Shoes, former price \$1.50	
Saturday.....	\$1.29
Best prints, worth 6c yard Saturday.....	5c
Good Ginghams dark styles 10c values	
Saturday.....	61c
Pure Linen Lace, former price 5c Saturday.....	4c
10-4 Bleached Pepperel Sheetings, worth 30c	
Saturday.....	28c
10-4 Unbleached Sheetings, regular price 28c	
Saturday.....	25c

Don't Forget

Our new Embroideries, Laces, Swiss All-Overs, Flouncings, White Goods, Linens--they are now on display. Do your spring sewing now. Watch our space from time to time it will be alive with seasonable goods at interesting prices.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

New Commercial Hotel
Hartford, Ky.

UNDER NEW AND EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT.

Everything first-class. The best of fare, served right. The comfort and welfare of all guests especially looked after. Special attention to traveling men. Rate \$2 per day. Special rate to regular boarders. Your patronage solicited.

GEO M. STEELE, Proprietor.

Buy the Best Canned Goods That You Can.

Don't ask for cheapness.

Keep thinking of quality.

That's our advice.

If you know only a little about brands, you can still be safe for this store always stands for your safety.

We have nothing that you need hesitate about buying or eating.

"Purity a surety" is our Canned Goods motto.

All that is ever canned we have.

Fish, Fruit, Vegetables.

And never forget that buying here is the best way for you to be sure.

ILER'S GROCERY.

Esg. S. L. Fulker, Rockport, was in Hartford, yesterday.

A smile of satisfaction goes with every Suit sold by Carson & Co.

Mr. O. W. Ashby, McHenry, paid us a pleasant call while in town yesterday.

Mrs. J. R. Fuqua, who has been on the sick list several days is able to be out again.

Mrs. Ira Bean left Wednesday for Louisville and St. Louis, to purchase stock for Carson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Rowe, Center- town made this office a pleasant call while in town Monday.

Miss Leta Hale, Fordsville, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Duff returned home Wednesday.

Mr. Steve May has gone to Madisonville, where he has a job clearing on the Henderson division of the L. & N. railroad.

Mesdames, J. P. Morton, S. A. Anderson and John G. Keown have returned from several days visit to relatives in Island.

Mr. Harold Holbrook, who is a student at the Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkhorn, Ky., visited his parents last Sunday.

Mrs. Gertrude Brackney, of Sullivan, Ill., who was head trimmer in the millinery department at Fair & Co's store last year has resumed her former position.

We still have good things to eat in the way of Fresh and Cured Meats, Lard, Family Groceries and Vegetables.

W. H. MOORE & SON,

Hartford, Ky.

EGGS FOR SALE—Pure Barred Plymouth rock eggs, \$1. for setting of fifteen. Mrs. John W. Sandefur, of rural route No. 7, Hartford, Ky., Telephone through Hartford exchange. ff

Leave your laundry with Lyons & Duke, (Hartford Grocery Company) for the Richmond Steam Laundry, Richmond, Indiana. This laundry always gives satisfaction. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. 28tf.

Park and Gayle Taylor visited their uncle, Mr. George Cooper, at Friedland, from Saturday until Monday. Mr. Cooper will leave with his family for South Dakota in a few days where they expect to reside in the future.

As she started to laugh last Friday night, Miss Alice Taylor, daughter of Dr. J. W. Taylor, swallowed a pin which was in her mouth at the time. The little "fastener" lodged in her throat and Dr. A. B. Riley was called in, the girl's father being absent at the time. The pin was located and by proper manipulation was forced down her throat into her stomach. It is not thought that any serious results will follow.

Rev. T. C. Wilson and wife, Cecilia, arrived in Hartford Monday afternoon. Rev. Wilson has rented what is known as the Riley property on Clay street, recently vacated by Mr. George Barakat, who has moved into the George Lewis property on Union street, recently vacated by Mr. Lewis and family who have rented and moved on to the farm known as the J. P. Coppage place, four miles northeast of Hartford, owned by Messrs. Ford and Moore.

I have moved to my new building at the foot of Clay street near the Tobacco Factory. Having turned my whole attention to the produce business, am prepared to buy all kinds of country produce and will pay the highest cash prices. Have constantly on hand, flour, meal and feed stuff for sale. I take this method of thanking you for past favors, and soliciting your future patronage.

W. E. ELLIS,
334 Hartford, Ky.

SUNNYDALE.

March 2.—The protracted meeting is progressing nicely at Marvin Chapel, with good attendance.

Mrs. Weatherford, of this place attended the funeral of her father-in-law.

Mrs. Deaver is confined to her bed most of the time.

Mr. Allen Gray, of Victory, is very ill of the grippe, but is not serious.

Miss Mag Ferguson has returned from a long visit to relatives in Bowling Green.

Mr. Wysong is about ready to start down the river with some logs.

Mr. Frank Dever, Jingo, is very ill.

Mr. Granvol James, of Narrows, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. John Petty, Narrows, was in our midst last Saturday.

Mr. Harden Tweedell, near Crofton, Christian county, visited his mother, Mrs. Josie Tweedell, near Palo.

Mr. Charlie Colburn has moved to this place to be engaged in railroad section work.

The people who are not done delivering tobacco are at work trying to get it off while it is in season.

Mr. R. F. Jones and family will start immediately to Missouri where they will make their future home.

DUNDEE.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Roscoe Vantress was the guest of his parents in Grayson, from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. Willie Russell of Olaton, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. Felix and Carl Brown.

Mrs. Foraman visited her cousins, Mrs. Myrtle and Katy Grant a few days last week.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Stewart a fine boy. Doctor is all smiles.

Mr. J. A. Shreve, Narrows, spent Thursday night with his daughter, Mrs. Geneva Vantress.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Douglas, of McHenry, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings from Wednesday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cummings were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Willie Lanford, the first of the week.

Mrs. Geneva Vantress and little son, Willie spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. G. B. Brown and family.

A protracted meeting will begin at this place the third Sunday in March at the Methodist church.

Mr. J. E. Mitchell had Mr. Bill Remfrow, went to Frankfort with our Representative, Mr. Dean.

Mr. Bermice Nabors is making frequent trips to Mr. Douglas' near Barret's Ferry. We wonder why.

Success to The Republican.

Dropped Dead in Well.

Andrew Jackson Hardin, an itinerant well digger, dropped dead in a new well he was digging about six miles northeast of Hartford, last Friday evening. He, in company with a man named J. L. Taylor, had applied to Mr. Crabtree for the job of digging the well and they had been at work on the job several days. On several occasions he had been heard to complain of pain in the region of his heart.

Shortly after he had descended to the bottom of the well he called to the top that he had a smothering spell and asked to be hauled up. Looking down into the well, one of the men present saw that Hardin had tumbled over, apparently having fainted. Mr. Crabtree quickly descended to the stricken man, tied a rope around his body and he was hauled to the surface, but never recovered. Doctors who arrived on the scene a few hours later and heard of his previous complaint, pronounced his disease angina pectoris, a species of heart disease which almost always proves fatal.

Hardin was about 47 years old and had no known relatives. He said he had previously worked as a blacksmith at a railroad camp near Trenton, Ky., before coming to this county.

His remains were brought to Hartford Saturday and interred on the county farm near town.

Notice to Local Union Secretaries.

"Section 6, of article 6 of the Constitution and by-laws of the Kentucky State Union of the American Society of Equity provides that local union secretaries shall collect \$1 membership fee from each new member at the time of his joining the society and the sum equal to twelve and one-half cents per month for the remainder of the year and thereafter annual dues of \$1.50 in advance.

The same rule shall apply to old members whose dues shall fall due before January 1, 1911. The same shall pay at the rate of twelve and a half cents per month from the time his dues fall due until January 1, 1911, when they shall begin anew to pay \$1.50 in advance for one year. Thus making all dues fall due in January hereafter.

The above \$1.50 dues shall be apportioned as follows: 15c remains in the local union treasury; 25c shall be forwarded by the local union secretary to the county union secretary. The remaining \$1.10 shall be forwarded to the State union secretary. The local union shall have authority to increase their dues at their discretion.

The state secretary shall forward \$80 of this amount to the national union secretary for general expenses of the organization and to pay for the official paper.

The foregoing embraces all the construction with reference to dues as it affects the local, county, state and national union. The idea herein of providing that parties joining the order during the year are to pay at the rate of 12 1/2c per month is for the purpose of making all the annual dues fall due on the first of January each year. The same is true of providing that persons already members should pay at the rate of 12 1/2c per month for the fractional part of 1910 that they owe dues for, is likewise for the purpose of making the dues of all old members fall due on January 1, of each year.

Mr. Granvol James, of Narrows, is visiting relatives at this place.

Mr. John Petty, Narrows, was in our midst last Saturday.

Mr. I. B. Westerfield, Magan, passed through our town last Saturday.

Mr. Harden Tweedell, near Crofton, Christian county, visited his mother, Mrs. Josie Tweedell, near Palo.

Mr. Charlie Colburn has moved to this place to be engaged in railroad section work.

The people who are not done delivering tobacco are at work trying to get it off while it is in season.

Mr. R. F. Jones and family will start immediately to Missouri where they will make their future home.

STEALING HOME! A Good Test for a Stocking



The Test of Hosiery

is not only in action but in wearers. People who do not even walk very much are often the first to wear out their Hose. There are many reasons. One is that too often Hose are fitted too short. This is a common failing and should be avoided. It not only shortens the life of the Hose, but causes ingrowing nails, and in other ways uncomfortable. We make extra effort to handle only the best wearing hosiery.

To prove this it is only necessary to say to people who know that we sell "Holeproof" and "Wunderhose."

"Fay Knit, Burson, Monarch and Bear Brand.

To them it is enough said—to others it will pay you to always to

BARNARD & CO.
HARTFORD, KY.

State Constitution they are required to send an additional 10c per member and hereafter send 25c for each member.

C. E. SMITH,

Sec'y. Ohio Co. Union A. S. of E.

To Aid Students.

The Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Ky., Robert H. McCashin Pastor, is very desirous of rendering any service possible to young men and women coming to the city. Therefore earnestly asks the co-operation of Pastors, parents and friends of all young people who may be coming to the different institutions of learning in Bowling Green and to that end, the Brotherhood asks that the names and addresses of any of their friends who are now in the city or who intend coming in the near future, be sent to the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood will take pleasure in looking up these young men and women and inviting them to the services of the Church during their stay in this city.

The brotherhood is an organization of Christian men which seeks to interest men in the Church, to secure their attendance and to be helpful in any way to men in general.

Address R. F. Dulaney, Neale Bldg., Bowling Green, Ky.

WHEN IT COMES TO DRUGS

Or a prescription, we've got the goods. We've got all the different lines of proprietary medicines and are prepared to fill your prescriptions just as the doctor wants them. We've got the pure drugs, and know how.

And we've got all the other things that go along with the drug business, such as Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Stationery, Perfumes, Etc. We believe we can come nearer satisfying your wants than anybody in our business. Try us and see. Our prices are always right.

Hartford Drug Co.

(Incorporated.)



Penny Pictures

You can get them at Schroeter's Studio. But remember, I will not make them after

March 5.

Better take advantage of the first pretty day and come. You get

24 For 25 Cents

Groups 10c extra. It may be some time before I will make Penny Pictures again, so don't miss this opportunity.

Yours truly,
EMORY SCHROETER.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

CURIOS EPITAPHS.

Brevity on a Tombstone—Douglas Jerrold's Suggestion.

Among the 1,300 epitaphs collected by Ernest R. Suffling in "Epitaphia" are many quaint and curious specimens. Grimaldi off the stage was said to be a sufferer from melancholia. It will be remembered that, going to a physician on one occasion, he described his case, when the worthy doctor briskly told him to "shake off the feeling. Go and see Grimaldi, and if he does not cure you your case is indeed hopeless." "Alas," said the poor sufferer, "I am Grimaldi." His epitaph reads "Here Am I."

A prize of £100 is said to have been offered by one Thorpe, who was desirous of being perpetuated but briefly on his tombstone. One competitor sent in "Here Lies Thorpe's Corpse." This was certainly brief enough, but finally it was cut to "Thorpe's Corpse."

Many of our readers know the Douglas Jerrold and Charles Knight story. They were dining together on one occasion when the conversation turned upon epitaphs. Knight half jest suggested that Jerrold should write his (Knight's) epitaph. The subject dropped at the time; but, walking home together in the evening, they came to a spot where each had to take a separate road. Jerrold, extending his hand to his friend, remarked, "I've thought of a capital epitaph for you." "What is it?" said his friend, much interested. "Oh, very brief and very simple, 'Good Night!'"

There are many curious epitaphs on wives. Here's one from Ulverston, Lancashire:

Herr lies my wife,
Here lies she,
Hallelujah!
Hallelujah!

An inscription placed over the grave of a missionary who was accidentally shot in India read thus:

Here lies the Rev. A. B.,
For many years missionary in B. district.
He was accidentally shot by his native
servant.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

At Chelmsford, Essex, on a stone to the memory of "Mary Blewitt of the Swan" it is stated that she "was the wife of nine husbands successively, but the ninth outlived her." It is added, "The Text to Her Funeral Sermon Was, 'Last of All, the Woman Died Also.'"—Westminster Gazette.

A VERY QUEER BIRD.

The One Young Mark Twain Sprung Upon the Scientists.

Mark Twain's father was an ornithologist. He had several friends who were also enthusiasts on the subject of birds. Whenever any one of them discovered a rare avis it was the custom to have a consultation. Mark had been a witness of several of these bird inquests and had noted the delight the old men took in discussing a new found specimen. One day it occurred to him to provide the Hannibal ornithologists with a real circus in the form of a bird. He killed a crow and also a barnyard rooster. Plucking out the tail feathers of both the crow and the rooster, he substituted the rooster's tail feathers for those of the crow, producing a unique effect. When he had the specimen nicely prepared he went to his father and, handing it to him, said:

"Here, father, is a very curious bird I shot. I thought you would be interested in it."

The old gentleman gazed upon the specimen with astonishment. That evening the ornithologists of Hannibal were assembled in Mr. Clemens' parlor. The rare specimen was put before them. The discussion was long and learned. The opinions expressed were various. One thought the bird was an offshoot of the bird of paradise family; others had equally ridiculous notions as to its ancestry. But there was one who refused to be swayed by the peculiarity of the bird's tail from the judgment that it was of the crow family.

"Why, just look here," he said, lifting the bird by its tail feathers. He got no further. The feathers came out. There was a quick closing of a door. Mr. Clemens started to leave the room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "please excuse me a few moments. I will see Samuel first and explain later."

The Commons.

The "second chamber," or "commons," or "popular assembly," or "house of representatives," as it is variously termed, takes us back to the battle between the Patricians and Plebs in republican Rome. In the language of a very high authority on the subject, "The first real anticipation of a second (popular) chamber, armed with a veto on the proposals of a separate authority and representing a different interest (the interest of the body of the people as opposed to the interest of the hitherto dominant aristocracy), occurs in the Roman tribunate." When the Roman Plebs got their tribunes the very beginning of the modern machinery of the commons or house of representatives was established.—New York American.

Tommy's Defense.

Mamma—Tommy, you've been fighting again. Your clothes are torn, and your face is scratched. Why can't you do like your little sister? She never fights. Small Tommy—Well, mamma, it's better to have a good square fight and get all the mad out of you than to carry it in for months like girls do.—Chicago News.

More's the Pity.

Patience—It takes two to make a quarrel, you know. Patrice—And yet I have known quarrels to occur when two persons have been made one.—Xonkers Statesman.

ROUSSEAU'S SHYNESS.

An Experience the Composer Had in a Country Inn.

On one occasion Rousseau composed an opera, which was performed before King Louis XV. and met with the royal approval. The king sent for him, and if he had put in an appearance he would probably have obtained a pension. He was, however, of a retiring disposition and could not bring himself to face the court. To his friends he gave as a reason his republican opinions, but his real reason was his shyness.

Accordingly he fled from the court and sought the privacy of a country inn. While he was there a man came in who began telling the company that he was the celebrated Rousseau and proceeded to give an account of the opera, which, he said, had been performed before the king with great success.

Most men in Rousseau's position would have felt nothing but contempt for the impostor, but this extraordinary man felt only pity and shame. "I trembled and blushed so," he tells us in his "Confessions," "for fear the man should be found out that it might have been thought that I was the impostor." He was afraid that somebody might come in who knew him and expose the pretender. At last he could bear it no longer and slipped out unobserved.

Very few people would treat an impostor like that.—Westminster Gazette.

PENGUINS.

The Comical Way These Queer Birds of the Antarctic Act.

"The resemblance of penguins to human beings is always noticed," says Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton in his book, "The Heart of the Antarctic." "This is partly due to the habit of walking erect. But there are truly a great many human traits about them. They are the civilized natives of these regions, and their civilization, if much simpler than ours, is in some respects higher and more worthy of the name." Of two of the photographs that appear in the book the following remarks are made:

"An emperor penguin, meeting an emperor or men or dogs, bows gravely till his beak is almost touching his breast. Keeping his head bowed, he makes a long speech in a muttering manner, short sounds following in groups of four or five. Having finished the speech, the head is kept bowed a few seconds for politeness sake. Then it is raised, and he describes with his bill as large a circle as the points of his neck will allow. If you have not comprehended he tries again. Meantime his followers are apt to get impatient. They are sure he is acting incorrectly. Then another mate will waddle forward, elbow the first aside and repeat the ceremony. Both emperors and adelies move, when the surface is suitable, by tobogganing."

Wild British Cattle.

The wild cattle of Great Britain have become one of the curiosities of the bovine race in England. There are very few herds of them remaining, and most of these are diminishing from a very natural cause. Of course they are confined in parks and are jealously guarded from any admixture of alien blood. They are as wild as buffaloes and are treated in the same way as deer. In color they are white, with red ears, and historians assert that they had a large share in the evolution of the Shorthorn as it is known today. It is certain that the color mentioned very often crops up quite unexpectedly in our pedigree herds. They will probably become extinct in a few years owing to the extreme difficulty of procuring sires unrelated to the herds and yet of the same breed.—Farm and Home.

The Scented Court.

The rage for perfumes reached its height during the reign of Louis XV. Throughout the continent his court was known as the "scented court." It was then the custom when giving a large entertainment for the hostess to inform her guests what particular odor she would use for perfuming her rooms, and each guest would use that odor in making her toilet. At court a different perfume was used for each day of the week. Much more attention was paid to the use of the perfume than to soap and water, and cleanliness was not numbered among the virtues of that age.

Helped Launch Republican Party.

Newcastle, Ind., Feb. 17.—Martin L. Bundy, aged 93, one of the survivors of the launching of the Republican party, and adviser to Oliver T. Morton, when he was Governor of Indiana, died today. He was known as Newcastle's "grand old man."

The Lash of a Fiend

would have been about as welcome to A. Cooper of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racking cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me till I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never cough at night now. Millions know its matchless merit for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, sore lungs, larynx, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough or hayfever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces, 50c \$1.00 Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by all druggists."

Lost Opportunity.

"And you didn't hear of it?" inquired Mrs. Gabbie.

Not one word."

"Why, I've known it for a week, so I supposed everybody heard of it."

Even Up.

She (sternly)—heard a noise very late. He (facetiously)—Was it the night falling? She—No, it wasn't. It was the day breaking.—Baltimore American.

Cautious.

Thompson—Suppose a man should call you a liar. What would you do? Jones (hesitatingly)—What sized man?—Jewish Ledger.

Wanted His Money Back.

It is an old saying that "you cannot eat your cake and have it too." But a seafaring person usually cares little for either side of the proposition. The captain of one of the steamships plying between this country and Italy, which arrived at New York with over 600 immigrants, tells a rather amusing story of a heated interview held between himself and one of them on the voyage across.

The vessel had been out a few days and had encountered some heavy seas. The first morning that calmer weather prevailed one of the steerage passengers appeared for the first time above deck and with a face as white as a sheet approached the captain.

"This has got to stop!" he said angrily.

"What has?" asked the captain, in surprise.

"This is the feeling of death. When I bought my ticket I was told it included meals, but I can't keep my food down. Now, it has got to stop, captain, or else I want my passage money back. You cannot break your contract in this fashion with me."

It took all the captain's ingenuity to pacify him during the rest of the trip.—Youth's Companion.

No Chance For the Truth.

"Be truthful," said the teacher. "Always?" asked the boy.

"Always," answered the teacher.

"Never tell a lie?"

"Never."

"Not even a white lie?"

"Huh," ejaculated the lad scornfully, "it's a mighty good thing for you ain't a boy with my dad for a father!"

"Why?" asked the teacher.

"Because," replied the boy, "if you was my dad's little boy, and you'd heard what he said about Aunt Eliza comin' to visit us with her children, and Aunt Eliza had asked you if you weren't all glad to see her, and you'd told the truth, like I did, you'd think there was a place where your trousers was mighty thin after dad had finished with you."

He went back to his desk, and as he sat down with great care there was an expression on his face that showed the great lesson of truth had been, at least in a measure, lost on him.—London Tit-Bits.

Japanese Days of Rest.

As a rule, no Sunday is observed among laborers in Japan, but the first and fifteenth of every month and every local and national holiday are their days of rest.

Claim Largest Meteorite.

The Field museum in Chicago claims to have the largest meteorite in the world. It weighs over two tons and was found at Tonopah, Nev.

Ladies Take Notice.

We can clean and press your coat suits, skirts, jackets, cloaks or wraps, also clean your kid gloves and muffs. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

Hartford Pressing Club.

Stops the Cough, heals the Lungs

QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

If not better than any other money back

J. C. MENDENHALL MEDICINE CO.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Many a Peck of peanuts.

Americans are the greatest peanut eaters in the world—they would be even if there were no circuses. In 1907 and 1908 Japan exported 17,000,000 pounds of peanuts, and the United States took nearly all of them.

Proceedings of the Legislature

Sunday Courier-Journal not included in this offer. Send 50 cents additional if Sunday issue is desired.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

is just as good a paper as it ever was. We can still furnish the Weekly and our paper both one year

LON STEVENS.

Reward for Dog.

I will give \$15 reward for apprehension and conviction of thief who stole my dog, fox hound, white and black spotted with red ears, black spot on center of back, white legs with red mingled with white. Answers name of

LON STEVENS.

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BUFORD.

(Left over from last week.)

Feb. 23.—Those on the sick list are Misses Belle Hugsey and Annie Taylor.

Mr. Roscoe Holbrook attended the singing at Bethel Wednesday night.

Prof. Taylor has moved on Lee Harden's place to raise a crop this

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Those who seek perfection in silverware invariably choose forks, spoons and fancy serving pieces stamped with the renowned trademark

"1847

ROGERS BROS. TRIPLE

In quality and beauty of design, this well-known silver is unsurpassed. Its remarkable durability has won it the popular title "Silver Plate that Wears."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogues "C-L" showing all designs.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
(Internat'l Silver Co., Successor.)
MERIDEN, CONN.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

Thomas Sanders, Dundee, Wednesday after 3

RADICAL RAILROAD REGULATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON BUSINESS.

With enormous crops commanding the highest prices ever known; with every kind of business on a safe and sensible basis; with merchandise stocks of all kinds almost at a minimum; with everybody desirous of making good all the necessary improvements which the past two years' depression would not permit of, and to fill up stocks which have been almost depleted, with plenty of money and credit to do all these things, there is a hesitation by the greater part of the business community, for the reason that something has appeared calling a halt in the progress which had so fairly started in the latter half of 1909. The one great and most apparent element which has caused this hesitation, is that the railroad corporations of this country have stopped the purchase of anything beyond their immediate necessities, so much so that betterments which had been projected, (which are not only betterments, but in a great many cases are almost, or soon will be necessities) amounting to over one thousand millions of dollars, have been held up. It is customary for railroads to prepare their budgets of expenditures January 1st. If these budgets had been prepared on the lines of necessities, the outlook for general business, particularly among manufacturers, would be exceptionally good for 1910. These budgets have not been presented, and are not within the call, or even within the sight of those who would gladly welcome them, and it is doubtful when we will be able to make any reasonable forecast in the manufacturing and commercial world. It is unquestionably true that the railroads would gladly enter into a year of liberal expenditure, but as matters stand now, it is quite possible that they will be compelled to drop back into the condition they were in the latter part of 1907 and during the year 1908, that is, purchase nothing except that which is absolutely essential, and the reasons are exactly the same as those as existed in the early part of 1907—that is, "Radical Railroad Regulations."

Our legislators seem to be unmindful of the causes of the depression of 1907 and 1908, and give every indication of re-entering the field with even more laws to interfere with and discourage the investment of money in railroad enterprises whether it be for increases or improvements in existing lines, and absolutely calling a halt on new projected railroad enterprises.

And the railroads have not reached the position that they now occupy through any concerted plan; they all realize and appreciate the necessity of renewing their tracks and equipment that the recent depression would not permit of. This in the face of a very general actual or threatened demand for large increases in the wages of their employees, and knowing that the only way they can grant these advances will be by a corresponding advance in their revenue, and the only way in which they could increase this revenue would be by raising their rates, and certainly the outlook for this is far from promising. They have no certainty as to the character of legislation to come; they are in positive fear of Congress, and are warranted in that fear by special bills already introduced, which is a sufficient cause for them to hesitate. They are not certain that the people generally would favor any increase in rates, and they are equally uncertain as to whether the public would not side with labor in its increased demands upon the railroads. They feel, as all owners of property naturally would feel, that the earning capacity of their property is now absolutely dependent upon the manner in which they shall be governed. They do not know what that government is going to be; they are almost positive that there will be no legislation which will cause an increased desire on the part of investors to put their money into railroad properties. They have been given to understand that probably their borrowing capacity is to be limited within narrow lines by the Government, so that even if they were willing to make these expenditures, it would be difficult for them to obtain the necessary financing.

In fact, looking at it from any point, the owners of railroad property have nothing to see that would encourage them in spending any money until they have a more definite idea as to what extent they are going to be controlled and directed by the National Government, and under such circumstances, all of the vast industrial enterprises that are

depending upon the railroads, will find that at the time that their present orders upon which they are working, issued some six months ago when it was not dreamed of that the present adverse conditions could possibly arise, will have been completed, that we will again be in practically the same position that we were in during the early part of 1908. Therefore, it is of the greatest importance that some decided action be taken by the Government at as early a date as possible, as there will be no improvement until this uncertainty has been overcome, and in my judgment unless Congress restrains its interference with the earning capacities of the railroads, there will be a permanent set-back in the general business of the country, that it may take years to overcome.

Some Congressmen think that the railroad interests are the real force that is behind the rapidly growing unrest of the business men regarding legislation. This is absurd; we need no spur to wake us up to our unfortunate situation, which is by no means confined to railroad supply institutions.

I do not think there will be any change in these affairs until the business man, the manufacturer, and their employees realize that they have got to make a fight for their interests. The producers of wool, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and many other special articles in this country, have so interested themselves in their business that they have forced the General Government to put a special protective tax on the things they produce, which we and our employees, who do not produce them, have to pay for, and to many of which we do not object.

On the same principal, and for the same reason, when business men become as active in looking after their interests, and with the same rights, we can induce the General Government to give us equal protection by allowing the railroad companies, who are the producers of our revenue, to make sufficient profit to enable them to buy a full plenty of the goods they need which we manufacture. This will involve no special tax, will mean better railroad service, and more business for everyone, particularly the working man; and when it is considered that in reality 90 per cent of all the money received by the railroads and ourselves goes directly to the working people, we should have the solid endorsement and individual support of every working man in the country.

CAUSE.

The trouble with the whole situation is that many of the men who make the laws are not familiar with the true inwardness of the relations and dependence which the manufacturing and business interests have upon the general railroad situation, nor do they realize that in administering their so-called discipline to the railroad companies, that we are to a great extent the ultimate consumers of that discipline.

REMEDY.

Tell your National and State representatives that a halt must be called on all "Radical Railroad Regulation," and ask him to do the same TO-DAY.

January 22nd, 1910.

T. A. GRIFFIN,
600 Western Union Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Quick's Cold and LaGrippe Medicine
Guaranteed to cure Colds and LaGrippe in 24 hours, Headache and Neuralgia in 30 minutes. At druggist or by mail.

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

Simple Candy Receipts.

Frut Candy.—Wet two cups of sugar with two tablespoonsfuls of water and boil until very thick. Stir in now a box of seeded and picked-over raisins, and when these are well coated with the candy, pour the mixture into buttered tins and mark off into bars.

Nut Candy.—Put in a saucepan at the side of the range two cups of light brown sugar, two tablespoonsfuls of water and a teaspoonful of vanilla. When these ingredients are melted bring to a brisk boil and cook until little dropped into cold water is cut. Do not stir until this point is reached, then beat in quickly broken nutmeats and pour the candy on buttered tins to harden. When nearly cold mark off into strips or squares.

Success.

Success doesn't depend so much on doing big things now and then, but on doing little things well.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bear the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(BY WILBERT E. HALL.)

Imagination and memory work in close association; they mutually assist each other, though neither does the others work. Percepts and concepts are more firmly impressed on the memory by the aid of imagination which aims to make them more comprehensive.

When the memory's repeated efforts to recall some past experience prove futile then the imagination offers its assistance by presenting various modifications and additions until the right combination is made, and the result attained is recognized as being the correct representation of the thing desired to be reproduced. The power to reproduce does not belong to the imagination; that power comes under the province of the mind. The imagination merely adds to or alters what the mind recalls, until such a combination is made as the consciousness recognizes as being correct.

The work of imagination is to modify, combine and create. Modifying is the easier of the three processes it involves the changing of an idea or a percept without altering its essential form or character. To combine is to put two or more percepts or concepts together from which we must produce something characteristically different from either of them in its highest form, this process is creation. But imagination is creation only when the required products are unlike any actual reality. Imagination creates no new material; but it builds new things out of the materials which are furnished by the percepts and memory.

There are various forms or various ways in which the imagination manifests its activity, the lowest of which is called fancy or fantasy. Fancy is imagination which is freed from the restraint of will and the criticism of judgement and is commonest in which state one gives up to the current of remembrance and fancy plays with the contents of consciousness. Fantasy is usually the foremost characteristic of an idle mind. The "Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels," "She," and the "Culprit Fay," were the result of fancy. Fancy is the only faculty that plays, and should not be permitted to run riot lest it should become dangerous. The imagination should be cultivated for it admits of as much pleasure and practical benefit as does any of the other faculties.

The sympathetic imagination is of inestimable benefit to the teacher for by it he can feel as the pupil feels, misunderstand as the pupil misunderstands and understand from the learners point of view. In much of the work in arithmetic we have need of a practical imagination. Geography and biography are especially valuable in cultivating the imagination. The student of primary or advanced geography who has never seen a river or an island, an oasis or a volcano, can create pretty accurate concepts of them for himself out of his concepts of small streams, land, productive and unproductive soils, and hills.

The student of history must put himself back into the time of which he reads and gives his imagination full sway, he must see the people, their modes of dress; must feel their emotions and desires, hopes and ambitions; must make himself one of them. When this is done the pupil will enjoy history; but years of toil over the printed page in an attempt to memorize would probably never make a scholar any the wiser.

Imagination builds the moral character mainly through its exercise in literature, history and biography. Character almost wholly depends upon ideas, and these ideas are the standards which the imagination forms and sets before us as the measures of our conduct. These materials from which our ideals are formed we get mainly from the lives around us and from what we read. The ideals in fiction are often distorted and untrue. This is why most older persons persist in selecting the books that children read, because no book that does not hold up honest, sincere and earnest characters as the only kind worth having, should be read at all. Too many children are leaving their school books and devoting their spare-time in studying fiction.

We so often hear young pupils speak of the school studies as being dry and uninteresting, but while they are not as attractive as the majority of us wish them to be, I believe as this sketch is intended to say, "A little study and a free use of the imagination will make them so."

SANDEFURS CROSSING.

(Left over from last week.)

Feb. 22.—Farmers are getting be-

hind with their work this bad weather.

Messrs. Blain Westerfield, Alfred Westerfield, Clifford London, B. Leach, Bert Davis, Joda Raley and Martin Porter attended church at Beaver Dam Sunday night.

Mr. Dempsey Westerfield and sons, Emmett and Ervan, of Owensboro, visited Mr. Perry Westerfield and family a few days last week.

Miss Berta Westerfield is attending school at Fordsville.

Miss Leslie Miller is able to be out again.

Mr. Dee Miller, of Hickory, spent Saturday with W. N. Miller and family.

Miss Mattie McSherry has been on the sick list some better.

Miss Mollie Miller has returned home after several weeks visit at Taylor Mines.

Messrs. Elvitt Likens and Eldred Leach are attending school at Beaver Dam.

Several from here attended church at Bald Knob Sunday.

Mr. Thompson Black thinks spring is near as the martins have been coming around.

Mr. D. Leach has his new barn about completed.

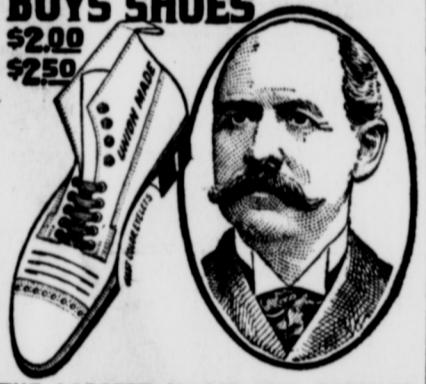
Messrs. Blain and Alfred Westerfield made a business trip to Beaver Dam Monday.

Misses Nona and Ona Westerfield and Master Chester Edwards visited Leslie, Mollie and Eva Miller Sunday afternoon.

Cheap Clubbing Rates.

We have made an arrangement with the publishers of the Inland Farmer, of Louisville, whereby we are enabled to furnish The Hartford Republican and that paper one year for \$1.50. The Inland Farmer is a weekly Journal and one of the best farm papers published in the United States. Our readers should take advantage of this offer.

W.L.DOUGLAS \$3.350 & \$4. SHOES BOYS SHOES \$2.00 \$2.50



THE LARGEST MAKER AND RETAILER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD.

"SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES." "I have seen W.L. Douglas shoes for the past six years, and always find them far superior to all other high grade shoes in style, comfort and durability." W.G. JONES, 19 Howard Ave., Utica, N.Y.

"If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would realize why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make."

"CAUTION—See that W.L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute. If your dealer cannot fit you with W.L. Douglas shoes, write to him at Cedar Hill, W.L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass."

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CARSON & COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED)
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WILL WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARE CLEAN,

HEALTHY AND SAFE. NO HOME

OR BUSINESS HOUSE SHOULD

BE WITHOUT THEM, WHEN IN

REACH.

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



ABSOLUTELY PURE RYE AND CORN WHISKEY

From Distiller
to Consumer

4 Full Quarts, Corn or Rye \$2.30
8 Full Quarts, Corn or Rye 4.60
12 Full Quarts, Corn or Rye 6.35

Express Prepaid to your nearest Express Office, where there is an agent.

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BE WITHOUT THEM, WHEN IN
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THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....\$1.35

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THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....1.25

THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer.....1.75

THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....3.25

THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....3.25

THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger.....1.75

THE REPUBLICAN and Kentucky Farmer.....1.75

THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine.....1.30

THE REPUBLICAN and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.....1.50

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Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food Economizes Flour, Butter and Eggs

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

FRIENDS KEEP UP THE FIGHT

Notwithstanding the County Unit Idea Is in Cold Storage.

HAS NO CHANGE THIS SESSION

Governor Wilson Gives Solons Additional Advice About What the State Needs and What Ought to Be Done. Court Ruling of Vast Importance to Tobacco Growers—Millions Spent Yearly For Education That Seemingly Does Not Educate.

BY J. H. STUART.

Frankfort, Ky. —(Special)— The county unit extension bill is dead, and there is now no chance of any one of the bills becoming a law at this session of the legislature, but the friends of the measure keep on fighting just the same. The senate has indefinitely postponed two county unit bills already, but a third one was introduced on Thursday, and every effort will be made to get it to a vote. On the same day an attempt was made to get a vote on the same kind of a bill in the house, but it failed because two-thirds did not vote to take the bill up out of its regular order. There seems to be no earthly chance to get the measure through the house before some time next week at the earliest, and by that time the rules of the senate places everything under control of the rules committee of that body and no bill can be called up for passage except by consent of that committee. That committee is opposed to any county unit bill by an almost unanimous vote, and will therefore always prevent it from coming up.

A number of serious charges have been made in connection with this bill or bills, especially against several of the senators who have been voting against it. It is charged that pledges were signed to the effect that certain senators would support the measure whenever it came up, and they have not done so. On the other hand, it is stated as a fact that in two or more instances, at least, the said senators admit they signed the pledge, but did so on the condition that the members of the Anti-Saloon league in their districts would use their influence and vote for the election of the said senators. Then it is further stated that after these pledges had been signed, the Anti-Saloon league members in those districts voted and worked against the said senators, and for that reason they do not feel bound to keep a pledge or contract that was first broken by the other party to the contract. How true this is can not be ascertained, but it shows there are two sides to the matter.

• • •

Governor Wilson has certainly done his duty along the line of giving the legislature advice about what the state needs and what ought to be done. He sent two messages of considerable length to the solons earlier in the session, and on Thursday sent in a third of some 30 type-written pages. The following is a short synopsis of his recommendations in the last message:

He urges the passage of some law providing the manner of selecting electors for president and vice president, as the statute is now silent on that subject.

He recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 to pay part of the expenses of the dedication of the Lincoln Farm Association buildings and monument in Larue county, and \$1,500 annually to help keep it in repair.

He urges that some progress be made in the improvement of the school facilities and to enforce a better attendance of school children. He says that of the 739,000 children in the state only an average of 311,000 attend the schools and, therefore, half of the \$3,000,000 given annually to the schools is wasted, and he wants some law passed to remedy this defect.

He recommends modest appropriations for the Colored Normal school and for the Home Society for Colored

Children.

He asks that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of having a competent engineer make a road map of the state, so that the next legislature may see and know what is needed in the way of good roads legislation.

He says there is great need of an annual contingent expense fund of \$5,000 for the governor to be expended by him in paying the expenses of entertaining public guests of the state and of attending public functions.

He again urged that the two penitentiaries be placed under the state board of control, thus abolishing the prison commission.

He urges that the state liquor license be increased for every retail dealer to \$500 a year.

He recommends that the state enact an income tax of its own, instead of urging the national government to collect on the incomes in Kentucky.

He urges that the election law be amended so as to do away with the issuing of registration certificates, and in some other details.

He strongly recommends the passage of a bill to pay about \$30,000 which he says is due the soldiers who served under Governor Taylor in 1900, and says the state should have a public utilities commission like that of New York to control all public utility corporations.

He earnestly indorses the proposed law giving women the right to vote in school elections, and recommends strongly that a law providing for state bank examiners be passed.

He recommends that the appropriation for maintaining the new statehouse be increased from \$16,000 to \$25,000.

He urges that the law empowering the issuing of patents for land belonging to the state, free of cost, be discontinued, as the state should receive something for her vacant land.

He says some of the officers in some of the counties of the state are receiving more than the constitutional limit of \$5,000 in salaries, and urges that some law be passed to enforce the constitution.

He recommends that the annual appropriation for the state militia be increased from an average of \$10 per enlisted soldier to \$50 per soldier.

He earnestly recommends that some step be taken to prevent the pollution of the streams of the state, especially the Ohio river.

• • •

In discussing the bond issue bill in the senate, much was said about the amount of money paid out for schools the state every year, and some astounding facts were developed. Kentucky pays out her money for education on the per capita plan, that is, so much for each school child enrolled. Over \$3,000,000 are thus paid out every year in this state, and it was stated as a fact that the per capita paid by this state is larger than that paid by the state of Massachusetts or any other state in the Union, yet with all that, Kentucky is at the bottom of the list when it comes to the per cent of illiteracy among its inhabitants. This shows a most unusual state of affairs, when this enormous sum of money is spent every year for education that don't seem to educate. Right here in the state capital nearly every week some really nice looking and intelligent looking men come into the county clerk's office to get a license to marry and can not sign their names in the marriage certificate book. This has led to the suggestion that an educational qualification be placed on marriages—that is, both the bride and groom must give a practical demonstration that they can read and write before a marriage license will be issued to them, provided they are under 30 years of age. This, it is said, will cause hundreds of young people to attend school who do not now do so.

• • •

The court of appeals decided a case of vast importance to the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and decided it in favor of those who organized the pools. The decision upholds the constitutionality of the law known as the Cresselius law, which made it a misdemeanor to sell pooled tobacco without the written consent of the agent with whom it was pooled. The Christian circuit court held that the law was unconstitutional and that judgments returned under it were void. The higher court in upholding the opposite, says:

"The conditions which gave rise to the act are known of all men. At the

time of its enactment, there was but one buyer for the farmers' tobacco. As individuals, the farmers were unable to cope with the situation.

"The legislature of 1906 decided it wise to enact the law authorizing pools of the crop and to select an agent to make the sales. While the law in question gives the right of injunction to prevent such sales, it is manifest that such means would prove ineffectual. To prevent such state of case the unlawful selling of pooled products was made a misdemeanor.

"We can not say that the legislature exceeded its power when it made the unlawful sale of pooled products a misdemeanor.

"Having held that it was within the power of the general assembly to make it unlawful for the owner to violate his pooling contract by selling without the written consent of the agent, we think it was likewise within its power to enact that a party who knowingly purchased pooled products and brought about the violation of the pooler's contract, should also be punished."

The cost of maintaining the new state house is proving to be greater than was first estimated, and the legislature has been urged by the governor to increase the annual appropriation from \$16,000 to \$25,000. The building has its own power plant for heat, light and water, and it takes several skilled men to operate this plant. Besides, it takes a big force of men and women to keep the splendid new building clean and decent looking. So far the legislature has shown no disposition to make the needed increase, but it may take some action towards the last of the session.

The end of the 60-day session will come on March 15, and still there seems but little chance that any bill will be enacted to relieve the deficit in the treasury and allow the state's creditors to get their money without having to wait for a year for it. It was thought that the bond issue bill would pass the senate, but when a vote was taken on it a majority voted against it. A motion was entered to reconsider, but it is very doubtful if it ever passes even the senate.

Many of the legislators, especially in the house, are still wedded to the idea of issuing interest-bearing warrants, and 'twixt the two dilemmas both measures will likely fall.

Commonwealth Docket of the March Term 1910.

FIRST DAY.

4340 Com'th. vs. James Espy.
4343 Com'th. vs. James Espy.
4344 Com'th. vs. James Espy.
4345 Com'th. vs. James Espy.
4449 Com'th. vs. R. W. Ragland.
4544 Com'th. vs. F. D. McNally.
4576 Com'th. vs. Louis Davis.
4594 Com'th. vs. John Amos.
4597 Com'th. vs. Leslie Thomas.
4600 Com'th. vs. Louis Weinberger.
4602 Com'th. vs. Roy Crowe.
4605 Com'th. vs. Roy Elder.
4606 Com'th. vs. Joe Elder.
4614 Com'th. vs. Gilbert Hayse.
4615 Com'th. vs. Jesus D. Grant.
4632 Com'th. vs. Jesus D. Grant.
4633 Com'th. vs. Jobe Wilson.
4637 Com'th. vs. Richard Raymond.
4644 Com'th. vs. Ben Burgess.
4646 Com'th. vs. John Goodman.
4647 Com'th. vs. Harrison Peach, et al.
4652 Com'th. vs. Sam Collins.
4655 Com'th. vs. Chas. D. Fulkerson.
4657 Com'th. vs. Sherman Eisk, et al.
4659 Com'th. vs. Grover Morris.
4660 Com'th. vs. Leslie Phillips.
4661 Com'th. vs. Chas. Condor.
4662 Com'th. vs. Lee Fulkerson, et al.
4663 Com'th. vs. Ernest Pulliam.
4664 Com'th. vs. Walter Galloway.
4665 Com'th. vs. J. H. Ralph.
4666 Com'th. vs. Lee Loyd.
4667 Com'th. vs. Harrison Phelps.
4668 Com'th. vs. Luther Loyd.
4672 Com'th. vs. Ed Jackson, et al.

SECOND DAY.

4673 Com'th. vs. Owen Wells, et al.
4674 Com'th. vs. Owen Wells, et al.
4676 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4677 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4678 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4679 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4680 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4681 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4682 Com'th. vs. M. H. & E. R. R. Co.
4683 Com'th. vs. Ira Pillows.
4684 Com'th. vs. James Fuqua.
4685 Com'th. vs. John Doe.
4686 Com'th. vs. John Tipton.
4687 Com'th. vs. John Lovely.
4688 Com'th. vs. Alex Winfield.
4689 Com'th. vs. Henry Franklin.
4690 Com'th. vs. Reuben Howard, et al.
4691 Com'th. vs. Ed Tilford.
4692 Com'th. vs. Riley Hurt.
4693 Com'th. vs. Grover Morris, et al.
4694 Com'th. vs. Bruno Frey.
4695 Com'th. vs. Whalin Brookins.
4696 Com'th. vs. Ernest James, et al.
4697 Com'th. vs. Chas. Peters.

A Popular Couple Weds.

Mr. F. L. Rone and Miss Jennie James, both of Centertown, were married at the home of Rev. L. W. Tichenor at Matanzas last Tuesday evening. The rites of matrimony were solemnized by Rev. Tichenor in his usual pleasant manner which makes him very popular with the young people. Mr. Rone is a very prosperous farmer in his vicinity, while his bride is popular in social circles. Their many friends extend congratulations.

CAMPAIGN OF LIES

THAT IS WHAT REPUBLICANS MUST PREPARE TO COMBAT THIS YEAR.

REFUTE TARIFF FALSEHOODS

Glaring Instances of Misrepresentation Resorted to by the Democrats—Bibles and Hosiery Are Not Made Higher by Payne Law.

Washington.—It is becoming more and more evident every day that the Democratic campaign of the present year is to be based largely upon misrepresentation, not to use a term more harsh. Consequently the Republican effort must be largely devoted to correcting these Democratic misrepresentations and promulgating the truth about the policies of the Republican party in general, and the new tariff law and the present administration in particular.

It will not serve the Republicans to say in regard to the effect of the new tariff law upon prices that there is not in the Payne tariff law a single advance in rate above the Dingley rates that justifies an increase in the final retail price to the ultimate consumer of a single necessary article of food, clothing or of household use.

This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and American devotion to liberty.

Then he followed with a brief description of the Democratic party in the following words:

"We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspirator for plunder and posts."

The same descriptions will fit both parties to-day.

Party Stands for Work.

But what is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the Republican party has been always the party of the best instincts, of the highest desires, of the American people. This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and American devotion to liberty.

"Bibles are now about twenty per cent higher than they have ever been before. The materials have gone up so high in price on account of the tariff that we cannot afford to sell our output at prices now listed."

Well, it is a very simple matter to get at the truth or falsity of this statement.

The new tariff provides a lower rate of duty on paper suitable for printing newspapers and books, except in the highest grades of paper, on which the duty is the same as in the tariff acts of 1897 and 1894, and lower than in the acts of 1890 and 1883. The new tariff makes the duty on all kinds of leather suitable for bookbinding 25 per cent. lower, and on skin for morocco tanned but not finished 50 per cent. lower than the tariff acts of 1897, 1894, 1890 and 1883. And further, it is not claimed that the labor cost in the making of Bibles has been increased since the passage of the new act.

Another sort of misrepresentation that seems to be very popular in the alleged polls that have been made by certain magazines and newspapers in their effort to discredit Mr. Taft and his administration and the new tariff law.

The latest of these is a poll of editors of certain states, a large majority of whom it is claimed have replied that they are dissatisfied with the new tariff and with the administration of Mr. Taft. Since this poll was announced returns have been coming in which give another side to the situation. In one congressional district, for instance, the editors are represented as being about two to one against the action of the speaker and the president in indorsing the tariff law. When the truth is ferreted out it is found that only one, or at the most two, of the papers in this district so replied, and individual letters from editors are pouring into Washington stating that the poll is grossly in error and that it does not reflect by any means the views of the American manufacturers of hosiery.

Official statistics prove that since the Payne law went into force the value (duty paid) of German hosiery which reaches the consumer at 25 cents per pair, has been about 14.9 cents per pair, which makes it absolutely impossible for the American manufacturer to raise prices, and the same ratio has been maintained on all other grades of hosiery.

The average value of German hosiery (duty paid) has fallen from \$2.27 per dozen pairs in the first half of 1908, to about \$2.10 per dozen pairs in the quarter ending September 30, 1909.

Statements that there has been or there is going to be an increase in the price of hosiery misleads the consumer and creates a feeling of dissatisfaction among hosiery operatives.

A statement appeared not long ago in a prominent daily paper that the American manufacturers of hosiery had increased prices 50 per cent. within a year and were about to make a further increase of 25 per cent., which is absolutely impossible when the reduced price at which German hosiery is imported is taken into consideration.

Other Falsehood Campaigns.

There have been previous instances where attempts have been made to win elections by means of misrepresentation and falsehood. One or two of these attempts have been successful. Polk and Dallas undoubtedly would not have been elected in 1846 had not the Democrats played a very false game by announcing one policy in one part of the country and the opposite policy in another part of the country. The election of Grover Cleveland would not have been possible in 1892 had not the Democrats spread false information and appealed to the voters by means of misrepresentation.

It is well then that the campaign of 1910, which is evidently to be a campaign of misrepresentation on the part of the Democratic leaders and Democratic press, has begun early enough for the Republican leaders to correct the falsehoods which are being spread and to place before the people of the country the truth regarding the tariff and regarding the policy of the administration and the party. But the people must do some thinking for

themselves and must take the matter into their own hands if they are not again to be beseiged by the tactics of Democracy.

Every Republican who is told by his tailor, or his shoe dealer, or his merchant in any line of goods, and this includes the market man, that a certain article has been increased in price because of the tariff, should make it his business to find out whether the tariff was increased on that article or not. This he can do by writing to his congressman or by sending a letter to the Republican congressional committee, Washington. As in G. W. Curtis' Day.

We may in this connection quote an extract from the great speech of George William Curtis, made at the Republican convention of 1884. First, Mr. Curtis spoke of the Republican party as follows:

"I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the Republican party; a story that we never tire of telling; and that our children will never tire of hearing; a story which is written upon the heart of every American citizen, because it recounts greater services for liberty, for the country, for mankind, than those of any party in any other nation, at any other period of time.

"And what is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the Republican party has been always the party of the best instincts, of the highest desires, of the American people. This is its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism, and American devotion to liberty."

Then he followed with a brief description of the Democratic party in the following words:

"We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspirator for plunder and posts."

The same descriptions will fit both parties to-day.

Notice—Teams Wanted.

I, the undersigned Supervisor of Roads of Ohio county, Kentucky, will at the following points for the districts mentioned on the dates given, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of letting to the lowest and best bidder, the contract for teams, to pull road graders during the year 1910, in accordance with order of the recent Fiscal Court of Ohio county.

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